

# The macdonald Journal

MARCH 1971

Macdonald College Library MAR 10 1971



The Library,  
Macdonald College 800,  
P.Q.  
MJ-3





THE MACDONALD LASSIE



# THE macdonald Journal

MARCH 1971

Macdonald Journal  
Volume 32, Number 3  
March, 1971

Editor: Mark W. Waldron, Ph.D.

Macdonald Reports:  
Gordon Thomson

Associate Editor: Tom Pickup  
Family Farm, Office of Information,  
Quebec Dept. of Agriculture  
and Colonization

Advertising Manager: Hib Saunders  
Production-Circulation:  
Dorothy Parsons

The Macdonald Journal is published  
every month by Ronald J. Cooke  
Ltd., 451 Beaconsfield Boulevard,  
Beaconsfield, Quebec, 514 697-2916.

Texts in this issue may be reprinted  
editorially without permission;  
permission should be obtained to  
reproduce illustrations. Address  
The Editor, Macdonald College,  
Quebec. Second class mail registra-  
tion number 0463.

Subscription rates are \$7.00 for  
two years, \$9.00 for three years  
in Canada, U.S.A., and foreign  
rates are \$10.00 for two years.  
Printed in Canada

## In This Issue

|                                                        |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Editorial                                              | 42 |
| Dr. W. H. Brittain<br>Gentleman, Scholar and<br>Friend | 43 |
| Dairy-Beef: What Can We Learn<br>From Cuba?            | 47 |
| People and Places:<br>A Maritime Landscape             | 51 |
| The Family Farm                                        | 53 |
| This Month with the QWJ                                | 58 |

## Journal Jottings

Eighty-one years and the light of  
a man's life has finally gone out but  
for most of those 81 years it was  
so bright and cast such a giant  
reflection that true darkness will  
never really come. I never met Dr.  
Brittain but I have felt his presence  
just about everywhere I went on  
campus. Each morning as I entered  
the back door of the building I  
passed a simple black post in a  
reserved parking space that bore  
his name. Across the oval a build-  
ing bears his name and when I've  
walked through the Arboretum  
we always felt that the shadow of  
this man was just as large and  
just as welcome as that of a giant  
maple on a hot summer's day.  
I didn't really know the man then  
but now I think I do for this is a  
special issue of the Journal, one that  
I feel privileged to have worked  
on, and one if I may be so pre-  
sumptuous, that I think Dr. Brittain  
would have approved of.

from files, from books, from tapes,

from personal recollections of fac-  
ulty and staff we have collected a  
wealth of material. Dr. Waldron has  
sifted through this vast assortment  
and put down on paper his impres-  
sions under the title "Gentleman,  
Scholar and Friend." Dr. Waldron  
said he was an easy man to write  
about; the difficulty was in having  
to write "30" to a story that  
has no end.

As an agriculturalist and a man  
keenly interested in research I think  
Dr. Brittain would have approved  
of the article "Dairy-beef — What  
can we learn from Cuba?" Dr.  
Donefer's fascinating account of the  
work being done in Cuba with  
Holsteins imported from Quebec  
and Ontario typifies the fact that  
finding solutions for improving live-  
stock and thereby feeding mankind  
has no national boundaries nor  
political fence posts. This third  
article in our series on beef tells us  
what Cuba is accomplishing in its  
research as well as the research  
that is being done here at  
Macdonald.

Dr. Brittain's life was dedicated to  
the rural community. Over the last  
17 years, Micheline Chevrier, in  
her role as a sociologist, has been  
associated with research work in  
the Maritimes. She is also an enthu-  
siastic traveller who can readily  
be caught up in the lure of big cities  
and distant countries. But the  
small towns, lonely outports and  
local people call her back again and  
again to the Maritimes — to visit  
the churches, walk the beaches  
and chat with the warm and friendly  
people she encounters. Miss Che-  
vrier would like to share her  
impressions with you and does  
in her article "People and Places:  
A Maritime Landscape."

Yes, the light is out but the  
important thing is that over the  
years while it was burning brightly  
countless people used it to find  
the right path and I for one promise  
never, but never, to strip the bark  
off a birch or for that matter,  
any living tree.

Hazel M. Clarke



## Purity Guaranteed?

Yesterday morning Montreal radio stations were warning older people and those with respiratory problems not to venture into the streets — for one complex reason. The air in Montreal on that cold February day was an air of death. The level of sulphur dioxide was above the permissible level; the atmosphere hung over the skyscrapers like a veil over a sick old lady.

With the smugness of one who lives in the clean, fresh environment of Macdonald College, I left for work thanking God that it was not necessary to spend the day choking in downtown Montreal. But any smugness soon disappeared as I watched the salt, sand and snow from our streets being dumped into the Ottawa River immediately over the inlet for our drinking water. The chimneys of all the suburban homes were topped by a pencil-like column of smoke. The "fog" from automobile exhaust clouded the air so that at one point it was not possible to drive. At 25° below zero the whole pollution problem becomes so obvious that one has to face the possibility of living in a poisoned atmosphere.

On arriving at work, I mentioned to another Macdonald staff member that the level of pollution was really obvious, but he counteracted by saying that "wherever you have people, you have pollution — practically all over the world and in most places worse than here.

So why worry?" But with the ecological bombardment of the past few years, no one can be unaware of the problems of cleaning up our mess.

This task falls on each and every one of us but the responsibility for leadership now falls on a few chosen politicians to put into action some of society's present concern. The appointment in mid-December of Hon. Jack Davis as Canada's first environmental minister is a welcome sign that leadership is going to be provided. With a staff of 11,000 biologists, engineers, foresters, geographers and other specialists, the Federal government should have the manpower to ensure the enforcement of the Canada Water Act, the Canada Shipping Act amendments aimed at controlling oil spills at sea and the proposed Clean Air Bill. In Mr. Davis' task of patrolling the millions of square miles of Canada, he will have one of the top "critical planners" in Canada in Mr. Robert Shaw of Expo fame.

But the responsibility of cleaning up and conserving our environment doesn't fall on these selected leaders alone. And this is where the problem in pollution control in densely populated areas of Canada really comes into focus. In the case of a city like Montreal there are so many cooks wanting to stir the soup that real problems could develop. For instance the Federal Department of Environment will have something to say about the air over and the water around the Island of Montreal. The Provincial government through a named Minister for the environment, Hon. Mr. Goldbloom has a major concern over the quality of life in Montreal. The Montreal Urban Council also now has a legal say in the development of community services on the Island. And the Montreal City Council has day-to-day responsibility for monitoring such things as air pollution. Hopefully, lines of communication can be established that will lead to constructive action in saving Canada and especially Canadian cities from a silent spring. The easiest way to prevent pollution is to stop it at its source — I expect all levels of government involved will work together in helping the more than 20 million Canadians to live in a clean environment. Public opinion is in favour of immediate action — let's make sure that the various governments don't make a constitutional crisis out of a choking situation.

Mark W. Waldron



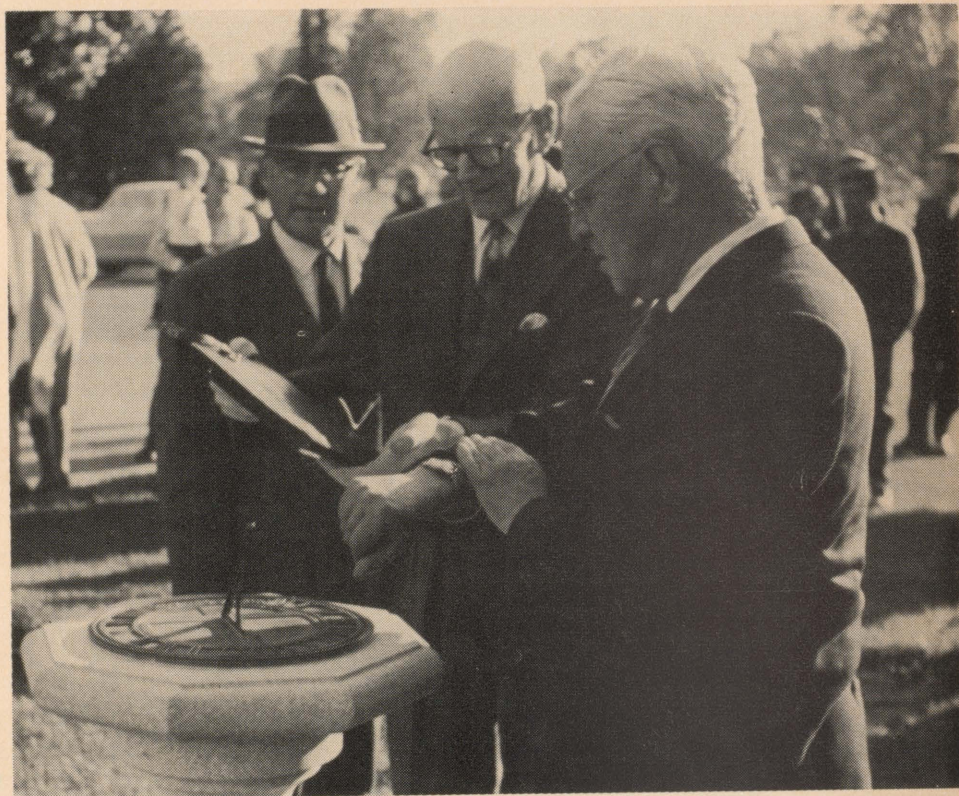
# **Gentleman, Scholar and Friend**

I was born at five minutes to twelve on the thirtieth of September, 1890, in Fredericton, New Brunswick. My mother looked at the clock, she said."

With that a life began that would have a far reaching impact on Canadian Agriculture and especially on life in rural Quebec. Dr. Brittain's sense of humour always came through even though the statement was stern and forceful. As a pioneer in agricultural research and teaching, as a highly regarded university administrator and as a story teller and poet, Bill Brittain was really Macdonald College. After a life of dedication to the principle of helping others, he died on January 31 at the age of 81. In his last few days, he was still able to see the Macdonald fields and Morgan Arboretum that had meant so much to him in his more active years.

His interest in nature could have been inherited, he claimed. His father was a teacher of natural science at the Provincial Normal School in Fredericton. "My dad used to rise at 4:00 a.m. in the summer and head for the fields and forest to continue his investigations and collections. Sometimes he would follow him over the hills," remembered Dr. Brittain.

Dr. Brittain senior's interest in nature led him to the newly established Macdonald College just when his son was ready to start his university career. The place had no reputation, few staff and lots of buildings at the time so young Brittain decided to take a chance. He registered for a degree in agriculture but was somewhat surprised when, at the end of his first term, he had to write 28 final exams. But endurance paid off and



in 1911 he became the first graduate of McGill's Faculty of Agriculture. "Strictly coincidental," claimed Dr. Brittain, "it just happened that there wasn't anyone in the class who had a last name starting with an A." He received a gold medal for his high level of scholarship and went on to establish a scientific career of world renown.

After several years in British Columbia and Nova Scotia, Dr. Brittain returned to Macdonald as a Professor of Entomology. Students at that time thought he was a terrible lecturer since he spoke so fast no one could understand him. Even he admitted that he rattled the lectures off as fast as he could since he didn't want to interrupt the student's real education in the

Dr. Malcolm Davis, former Dominion Horticulturist, presenting a sun dial from the Class of 1912 to Macdonald College. Dr. Brittain accepted the gift on behalf of the College. Pictured in the centre in this 1963 photo is Prof. C. Raymond, who was at the time Head of the Agronomy Department.

outdoors. "The only thing worse than my lectures, was my writing," he added, "It was unreadable!"

In 1934, while travelling in Ceylon, he received a telegram inviting him to become Dean of McGill's Faculty of Agriculture. As he reminisced, "I found out that a Dean doesn't have much time for doing things on his own. The real satisfaction was in doing something for the young people passing through my hands and to see them go ahead and make a success."



Following a year as Acting Principal of McGill University in 1938, he was invited to remain as Principal but he declined claiming that, "as soon as they told me I'd have to stick to a budget, that was enough, especially since, to me at least, it was a 1918 budget in 1938."

His attention relieved from the focus of all the McGill problems meant that he could concentrate on the work of Macdonald. The few years following resulted in some of the most creative ideas for linking a campus to a community — a model for other universities. In 1939, he was instrumental in getting community clinics started in Quebec. The next year these became Farm Forums across Canada. As Dr. Brittain always pointed out, "In those days we didn't have the people or the money for person to person contact in the country. So we turned to that newest of electronic marvels, the radio. And it was just the right thing. It really worked."

His ideas were recognized nationally as he became President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the Agricultural Institute of Canada and the Home and School Federation. He made sure his ideas were communicated — sometimes not very subtly. In his efforts to establish the Macdonald Journal he wrote to one of his staff members suggesting that, "You secure at least 10 volunteers and see that every student in every Community School is canvassed." He added, "As you know, I do not like to give orders, but prefer to

offer suggestions. In any case, please, therefore, give it your most **vigorous** support. Sincerely, W. H. Brittain."

By 1955, he felt it was time to let someone else try to manage the increasingly complex affairs of the Macdonald Campus. But he could not retire. "The only way I could retire would be by chloroform or by being put in a straight jacket! I look with horror on retirement if it means not doing anything anymore."

And Dr. Brittain meant what he said. At 65, he started a new career

as Curator of the Morgan Arboretum, his first love and his life-long ambition. In preparation for Canada's Centennial he established the Canada Birch Trail. For three summers he travelled across Canada collecting birch seedlings, bringing them to the Arboretum, counting their chromosomes and planting them in a 10 province Centennial Trail. "Of course, the maple leaf is better for heraldic purposes," he said, "but the birch tree is one of the few truly **National** trees."

His love of birch trees came through in his poems:—

#### Dawn on Daniel's Lake

The birch trees stand all ghost-like in the dawn,  
Etched on the mantle of the misty morn;  
High in each leafy tree, the unseen thrush  
Fills all the trembling air with silver chimes.

The sun still hidden by the eastern hills,  
Lights the horizon with a saffron glow;  
Touches with gold the ripples on the shore,  
And strikes to flame the limpid spheres of dew.

But now her beams seek out the further shore,  
She lights the east with an intenser glow;  
Trembles one breathless moment on the rim,  
Then bursts in glory from behind the hill.

June 1949.

#### Ode to a Birch Tree

There are those who in their folly revel in a life of sin,  
Caring nothing for the sorrow that they bring their kith & kin,  
These are they, who break the Sabbath or who steal their neighbour's kine,  
Or who live in drunken squalor, brothers of the brutal swine.  
Wives, there be, who kill their husbands,  
Putting poison in their tea,  
Men there be, who slay their women,  
Push them overboard at sea.  
But the lowest of these vermin, though through all the world you search,  
Is that lout, devoid of feeling, who could peel a paper birch!



Dr. Brittain's concern for the good of society and welfare of others continued even though he couldn't show you the correct way to plant a tree. In the last few weeks he became concerned over the many issues facing McGill University in the '70s. More than anyone else, he realized the problems were not new or unique to the '70s but he still fired off a letter to the Montreal Gazette.

"SIR, — I am writing as one who has dedicated the greater part of his adult life to the service of Macdonald College and has watched it grow in prestige and influence over the years. Even before that, I was involved in the so-called 'Macdonald Movement' which, among other things, founded the first consolidated schools in Canada, long before the modern regional schools were ever thought of. Actually, Macdonald College was founded to be the crown of his movement, a purpose that it has magnificently achieved as is now generally recognized.

Agricultural graduates throughout the world have been both shocked and mystified to learn from the report of a McGill Committee recommending budget cuts, that one particularly fantastic proposal was that the Faculty of Agriculture should be removed to the McGill Campus in Montreal. Moreover, they were particularly mystified to explain that one McGill Faculty that had dedicated itself, as one of its main activities, to serving the needs of Quebec, should be the very one selected for extinction, for all realized that this would be the inevitable result.

What they did not understand was that the old McGill, that some







of us knew before the period of vice-principal dominance, was not the McGill of today. The measure of the drop in morale is perhaps best expressed in the readiness with which those who made these proposals were prepared to co-operate in their own suicide.

"One wonders, however, whether they have considered the inevitable effect on other potential donors, when they realize how the expressed wishes of McGill's chief benefactor have been treated with such ill-concealed contempt — especially when the educational ideas that he attempted to promote have so clearly shown their present-day validity.

W. H. Brittain (McGill 1911)."

Dr. Brittain will always be remembered for his sense of humour — he was one of the best story tellers that you could find in Canada. He was a pioneer in adult education and as a pioneer he was without the aids that educators have today. He operated on human contact, trying to reduce red tape, and getting to the core of the issue. He was a dedicated scientist, a strict dean and a stern administrator, and a good friend of everyone

he worked with. Furthermore, he made sure that Macdonald College was an integral part of Quebec's rural communities.

Dr. Brittain's monument is a living one — hundreds of birch trees collected from Signal Hill to Victoria and arranged in a trail for you and I, our children and our grandchildren to enjoy.

Mark W. Waldron



# Dairy-Beef

## What Can We Learn From Cuba?

**Dr. Waldron:** Dr. Donefer, you've just returned from Cuba where you were looking at the development of their beef industry. Could you give us an idea of some of the new things that are being tried in the feeding of beef in Cuba?

**Dr. Donefer:** Yes, they have a very large beef program. In fact, it's probably one of the largest new agricultural programs on the Island which is designed to enable Cuba to become a beef exporting nation. The newest innovation is the use of a local feedstuff — molasses — to supply 80 percent of the energy of the ration. This is quite new in beef feeding, this high level of molasses feeding.

**Dr. Waldron:** What else do they feed besides molasses?

**Dr. Donefer:** Some forage, in limited amounts. Mostly pangola and elephant grass. Fishmeal is fed as a protein supplement and I should mention that urea is dissolved in the molasses at a 2-3 percent level to supply about two-thirds of the protein requirement.

**Prof. Hamilton:** How do they get that much molasses into the cattle?

**Dr. Donefer:** It's fed free choice. The molasses is put in troughs in the feedlots and the animals come and drink what they want.

**Prof. Hamilton:** How much would that be on a daily basis?

**Dr. Donefer:** It is estimated that the cattle can consume about 20 pounds of molasses per day, about two gallons of molasses per animal per day.

**Dr. Waldron:** They have lots of molasses for feeding, do they?

**Dr. Donefer:** They have very large quantities of molasses, sugar cane being the largest crop grown on the Island and molasses being the major by-product from the manufacture of sugar.

**Dr. Waldron:** But of course a lot of their molasses is exported.

**Dr. Donefer:** The former Cuban export market to the U.S., of course, is now non-existent. They are exporting some molasses to Britain, but would rather minimize exports and convert molasses to beef. Calculations are that it is a much more feasible operation in terms of income to export beef. In other words, it is much more profitable to convert the sugar or sugar cane by-products into beef, than to sell the sugar-cane products directly.

**Dr. Waldron:** To what countries do you think that they will export this? Certainly not to the U.S. but what about countries like Canada?

**Dr. Donefer:** I don't think Canada as much perhaps as western Europe.

**Dr. Waldron:** Why all the excitement about beef?

**Dr. Donefer:** There is a net world deficiency in beef and this is one of the only animal products in which there seems to be a good demand in the next decade or so for export.

**Dr. Waldron:** They have quite a bit of cellulose there in the form of sugar cane. Are they feeding any of this to the beef?

**Dr. Donefer:** No, because of the nature of the sugar cane industry all the sugar cane bagasse is burnt

to generate electricity and the factories run on electricity with any excess used to produce electricity for other purposes.

**Dr. Waldron:** Will much of this beef be consumed right in Cuba?

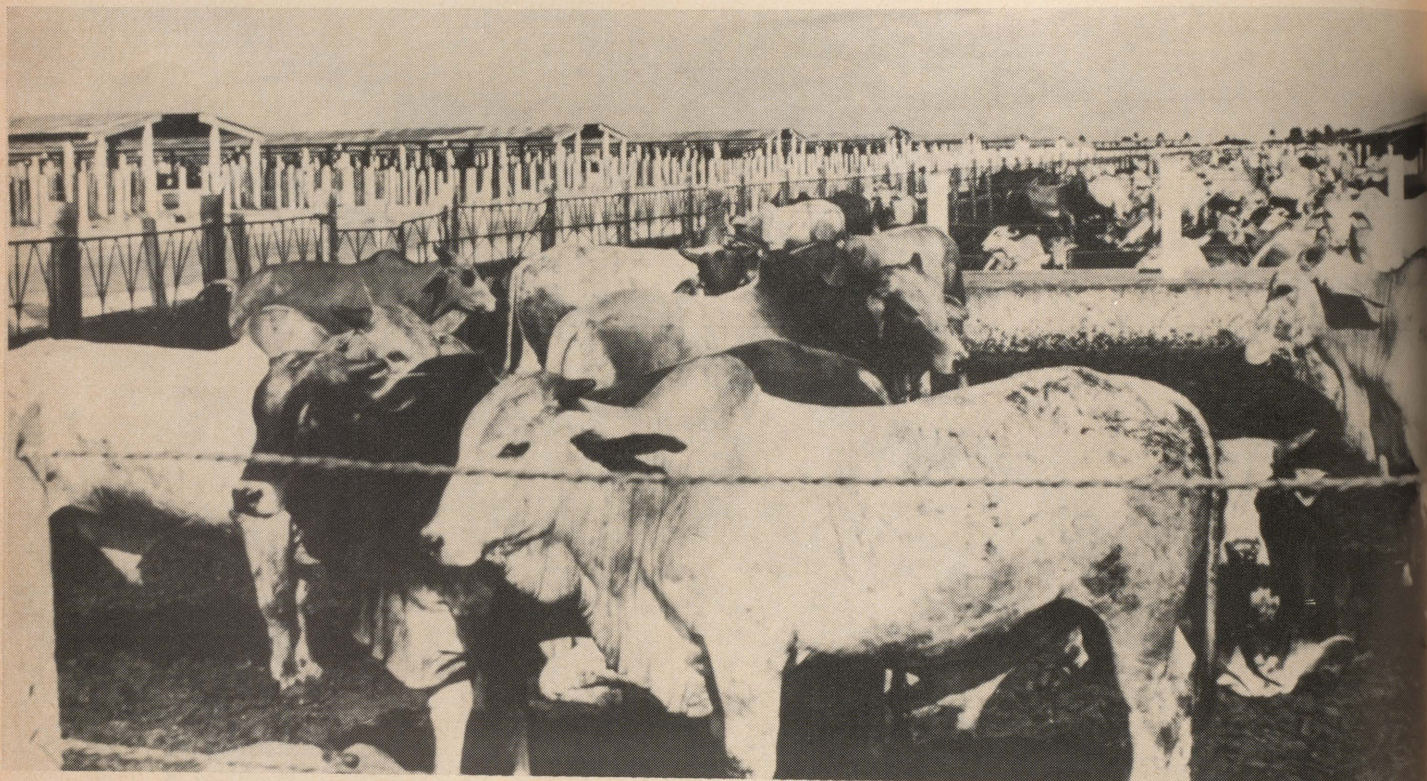
**Dr. Donefer:** A certain amount of it. The Cubans favour beef over other meat. There is at present rationing of beef in Cuba but as more animals come from the feedlots the amount of beef for both local and export purposes should greatly increase.

**Prof. Hamilton:** Well, it would be interesting if we started to import beef from Cuba when we are moving breeding stock over there to get them into this business. What's happening to Canadian Holsteins there?

**Dr. Donefer:** I was told that approximately 10 thousand Holsteins from Ontario and Quebec have already arrived in Cuba with commitments for another possible 20 thousand which must make Cuba one of the most lucrative markets for dairy farmers in eastern Canada. Most of these cattle are used in cross-breeding experiments. The native Zebu type is a hardy animal. It is disease resistant but it just doesn't have the milk yield or growth potential and so the Cuban program is based on using the Holstein to increase both milk and growth and I might point out that they are just as interested in the Holstein from its growth or beef-producing ability as they are in its milk producing ability.

**Dr. Waldron:** To what extent do you think this market for Canadian Holsteins will continue to grow?





**Dr. Donefer:** Well, 20 thousand more to go is a fairly good market. I think after a while they will start to catch up to their needs, particularly since they have a wide-scale artificial insemination service utilizing some fairly expensive imported Canadian Holstein bulls.

**Dr. Waldron:** How do they go about buying these Holsteins? Do they have dealers here in Canada?

**Dr. Donefer:** There is a buyer in Montreal who arranges for the purchases for them. I believe that they're picked up by boat at Montreal and transported to Cuba.

**Prof. Hamilton:** What kind of a cross-breeding program is involved in Cuba? How do they make use

of Holsteins and, if they are importing 30 thousand, are they going to continue to bring in females and cross them with their Zebu and market an F1 or are they going to work towards a cross-bred cow?

**Dr. Donefer:** In the feedlots you see quite a few of the F1 — of the Zebu-Holstein cross, and I assume that major emphasis will be placed on this type of breeding.

**Dr. Waldron:** Do they have a lot of feedlots there?

**Dr. Donefer:** Yes, it was a surprise to realize that approximately 90 thousand bulls were on feedlots throughout the Island on molasses-feeding programs. I visited four of the feedlots which had a total capacity of 20 thousand head.

**Prof. Hamilton:** Did you say bulls, not steers?

**Dr. Donefer:** Bulls, no castration.

**Prof. Hamilton:** What's the reason for this?

**Dr. Donefer:** The greater growth rate in the bull.

**Dr. Waldron:** So you have a combined program of feeding and breeding — 80 percent of the diet is molasses — with breeding using a Holstein cross. What's going to happen to the quality of the beef? Do you think it's going to be acceptable to markets other than in Cuba?

**Dr. Donefer:** Yes, I think it has to be made clear that they are not attempting to produce a prime grade



Holsteins imported from Canada  
consume approximately two gallons of  
molasses per animal per day.  
It is fed free choice.





of beef but that most of the export market is not for prime beef — but for processing beef. The Holstein and the Zebu cross would probably give a very lean carcass with a minimum of fat particularly since they are slaughtering at about 900 pounds which means that these animals are carrying little fat. There seems to be a well developed market in many parts of the world for this type of beef — in fact the United States has to import a fair quantity of this type of beef from Australia to meet its process beef requirements.

**Prof. Hamilton:** From what you've said, Dr. Donefer, it seems odd to me that these people are importing Holsteins from Canada to get rate of gain and we've been selecting for years only on the basis of milk production.

**Dr. Donefer:** Yes, because with the presence of beef breeds or beef-type breeds we've never thought about the Holstein as a fast-growing animal. Recent tests in North America have indicated that the Holstein will grow just as well as any of the beef breeds in a feedlot program.

**Dr. Waldron:** Well if they're feeding molasses to beef cattle in Cuba, why can't we do something similar here in Canada?

**Dr. Donefer:** First I might mention that Caribbean molasses is perhaps the cheapest energy feed available in eastern Canada but certainly our cold weather places restrictions on a program such as the Cubans are using. There is a considerable amount of work being done on the question of least-cost rations for beef, particularly in eastern Canada.

**Dr. Waldron:** Are you doing something at Macdonald?

**Dr. Donefer:** Yes, we've been working with dairy beef for four or five years now and we've been interested in the possibility that a farmer can grow all of his feed at

home — that is to have a beef program without having to purchase any of his feed including protein supplement. Our work has been centered on the use of corn silage to supply perhaps 80 percent or more of the energy requirement of the animals. In the past two years we've been looking at the possibility that the farmer can also grow his protein either in the form of whole soybeans or high protein haylage as a supplement to corn silage so that no purchased feed is being used.

**Prof. Hamilton:** These are mainly roughage type programs. Can we get a reasonably good rate of gain? Are the economics of this satisfactory?

**Dr. Donefer:** Because of the relatively high digestibility of corn silage, its roughage value is minimum and we are able to average about two pounds a day on that type of ration. It is not as high as a high grain ration which would get 2½ or perhaps even three pounds a day but the cost per rate of gain is much lower.

**Dr. Waldron:** Do you see a tremendous future for beef production here in eastern Canada?

**Dr. Donefer:** I think with the population of Canada centered in the East and the interest in producing more beef locally, particularly with the large numbers of male Holstein calves, converting these into local beef rather than exporting calves into the Northeast States as has been done makes good sense.

**Dr. Waldron:** But traditionally we have brought most of our beef from Alberta into the Montreal market.

**Dr. Donefer:** This may still represent the prime beef cuts but a good deal of the meat (about 50 percent) is going into processing, into hamburger and frankfurters.

**Prof. Hamilton:** We are likely to be going to a new grading system in another year or two. Are we likely to have a better market for the Holstein-type beef as a result of that?

**Dr. Donefer:** I think a better market for dairy beef is the only direction it can go. I think the standards will probably reflect a decreased fat covering required for higher grading and therefore the Holstein will benefit. It's interesting to note that the Holsteins that we send into the Montreal market always grade about a No. 3; in other words, we never make the first two classes with a Holstein. But when you look at the price paid for dressed weight, it's only a maximum difference of about five cents a pound. So even though they grade several grades lower, the processor or packer realizes that the product really isn't worth that much less and it makes a good deal of difference whether a farmer is selling on the hoof or selling at dressed meat price.

**Prof. Hamilton:** On that basis it would be better to sell on a dressed meat basis.

**Dr. Donefer:** Definitely.

**Dr. Waldron:** Do you think, Dr. Donefer, the day may come when we will be able to process some of our maple syrup through beef cattle here in Quebec?

**Dr. Donefer:** That's an interesting possibility.

**Dr. Waldron:** Have you done any research on this?

**Dr. Donefer:** At \$6 a gallon, no!

**Dr. Waldron:** That would be pretty expensive beef, wouldn't it?



# People and Places: A Maritime Landscape

Two million Canadians live in what I would like to call the Atlantic outpost of the Canadian "Sea to Sea". The people of New Brunswick (616,800 in 1966), Nova Scotia (756,000), Prince Edward Island (108,500) and Newfoundland (493,400) have definite characteristics as to age, language, religion, education and participation in the labour force. They have similarities with, as well as differences from, the rest of Canada.

Experts in government, universities and private organizations have studied the Maritimes and published their findings in numerous reports. In my own modest way, since a first trip to Halifax in 1953, I have been associated with research projects in the fields of population and urban development in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Based on my experience and through my familiarity with the work of others, I could present a set of tables indicating the growth of the Atlantic provinces, the progress made in the last 20 years, the areas where the region still lags and I could even, I suppose, make some attempt at predicting the future.

This type of information is readily available and, if you are interested, I highly recommend the series of background studies prepared by the Atlantic Development Board covering most aspects of the social and economic life of the region.

Although facts and figures are part of my work, the image of the Maritimes I most cherish is made up of people and places. Twice I have toured the whole region, first in 1959 and again last summer, and on business trips I have always tried to take a few hours or a few days to travel in the countryside.

That the region is still largely rural, 46 percent in 1966, brings to mind the rolling farm land between Charlottetown and Summerside, P.E.I. or the trim dairy farms set against the background of the Bay of Fundy at Old Barns, near Truro, N.S. It also brings to mind remote villages and hamlets, such as Caraquet, N.B., Margaree Harbor on Cape Breton Island and Norris Point in Newfoundland. However, many abandoned farm houses along secondary roads bear silent witness to the decline in farm population from 15 percent of total population in 1956 to seven percent in 1966.

But the Atlantic Provinces also have important urban centres: the Halifax-Dartmouth Metropolitan Area with a population of 200,000, a lively downtown commercial district and modern centres doing a total retail business of \$250 million a year; Saint John, N.B., 100,000 people and a busy year-round port which is rapidly modernizing and going into containerization; St. John's, population

100,000, the administrative and commercial centre of Newfoundland and where the Trans-Canada Highway starts on its long voyage across the continent to Vancouver; Sydney-Glace Bay, N.S., population of 75,000, steel and coal industry; Moncton, N.B., 70,000 people, the distribution centre of the Maritimes and the seat of the French Université de Moncton. There are also many thriving smaller centres, such as Amherst and Truro, N.S., Bathurst and Edmundston, N.B., and Corner Brook, Nfld., not to mention the two capital cities of Fredericton, N.B. and Charlottetown P.E.I. which make up in charm what they lack in size with their lovely old homes, their wide streets shaded by ancient trees, their modern public buildings, their universities, museums and theatres. And finally there are the quiet university towns; Sackville, N.B. — Mount Allison University; Wolfville, N.S. — Acadia University and Antigonish, N.S. — St. Francis Xavier University.

That there is a substantial French-speaking population in the Maritimes — 38 percent in N.B., 7 percent in N.S. and 9 percent in P.E.I. was evident when I stopped at a small country store near Cheticamp on Cape Breton Island where, after my ears became accustomed to the local accent, I bought a few needed supplies and exchanged the usual comments about weather — rain and fog on that particular day — with the



proprietor and a few customers from the surrounding area. It means Shipwreck Point and Naufrage Harbour, neighbours on a P.E.I. road. It is the pride of a young girl escorting me on a tour of the Université de Moncton. It is a visit to the Madawaska Weavers in St. Leonard, N.B. and a long conversation with the director of the establishment while I took my time selecting some of their beautiful hand-woven cloth.

The fishing industry is not only so many million pounds of catch, it is buying live lobster in Buctouche Bay; it is watching the weighing of a big tuna in North Lake, P.E.I. And the people of the Maritimes — they are the owners of a small motel near Shelbourne, N.S. concerned over the fact I was travelling alone and inviting me for coffee and cake in the evening; it is the friendship of an elderly gentleman, of a retired United Church minister and his family in Saint John, N.B., they are the guests at the wedding in Newfoundland, a particularly memorable occasion since the bride was one of my students; and many others whose names I don't even know, who were courteous, kind and friendly over 17 years of travelling in the East.

And so it is with every aspect of life in the Maritimes. But if I have painted too bright a picture, I should mention the more somber side: the very real and very visible rural and urban poverty in all four provinces; the separation of the black and white populations in some Nova Scotia towns; the foreboding stone mass of the penitentiary at Dorchester. The isolation and remoteness which one finds so appealing on a short visit must hang heavily on the young people, it must mean inconveniences for the homemaker and loneliness for everybody.

If you are familiar with the Maritimes you may share my enthusiasm, but if you have never been there, consider a visit. You will find the scenery beautiful and the people friendly. The Maritimes have a lot to offer to the tourist: good roads, magnificent beaches, entertainment for all tastes from country fairs to the most recent movies and a wide variety of accommodation whether camping grounds, moderately priced motels or luxury hotels.

There is another reason to visit the Maritimes; the two million people who live in our Atlantic outpost are part of the Canadian family and it is important that members of the family get to know and appreciate one another.

Miss M. Chevrier,  
School of Food Science.



# The Family

# Farm

Published in the interests  
of the farmers of the province  
by the Quebec Department of  
Agriculture and Colonization

## Quebec Favourable to Creation of National Farm Products Marketing Bodies "On Certain Conditions"

In a statement to the federal government's Permanent Committee on Agriculture which met at Quebec recently to consult with representatives of governments and agricultural and related organizations, the Quebec minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Normand Toupin, said that "certain conditions being fulfilled, including respect for provincial jurisdictions, the Quebec government is not opposed in principle to the creation of a national farm products marketing council and national farm products marketing agencies." However, he did not believe that the passing and implementation of Bill C-176, dealing with this matter, would alone be enough to solve the problems in this field.

Mr. Toupin, who was accompanied by Mr. Roméo Lalande, deputy minister, and Dr. Benoit Lavigne, president of the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board, stressed that the problem of Farm Products Marketing is a grave one in Canada at the moment, especially in view of the varied reactions that this federal project has produced in the country's agricultural circles. The minister said that it was only to the extent that the consequences of the bill would be likely to have a more or less direct or telling effect on the development of Quebec's agriculture that he had agreed to voice his misgivings and recommendations.

Recalling statements he had made at a recent Canadian Agricultural Congress, Mr. Toupin said that

a national farm products marketing council and agencies may be useful tools for solving many agricultural marketing problems at the interprovincial and international levels and that it is Quebec's desire — and also in Quebec's interest — to contribute to a sound solution of the present critical situation in farm products marketing.

Mr. Toupin added, however, "The solution can only come as a result of frank discussions between the provinces directly concerned and it can only be put into effect if the provinces are ready to agree to sacrifice certain individual interests for the greater benefit of Canadian agriculture."

After having conceded in principle the appropriateness of regulating agricultural products marketing on a national scale, Mr. Toupin opposed any exceptions being made which would favour certain provinces. In this connection he cited the exclusion of cattle and calves, beef and veal from the products covered by the bill (an exclusion that would be particularly harmful to Quebec) and pointed out that if such exceptions were allowed, provinces would want to have them made in the case of their surplus productions and this would practically defeat the purpose of the bill. "If the underlying principle of marketing controls is valid," he said, "it should apply without exception to all foodstuffs in the interprovincial or international trade."

While readily agreeing that effective regulation of marketing is scarcely workable without mechanisms for controlling supply on a national scale, Mr. Toupin made it clear that

Quebec cannot admit that the marketing bodies as provided for in Bill C-176 have any powers whatsoever in the field of production control. Such an admission, he said, "would simply amount to the outright relinquishing to the federal government of the provinces' fundamental right to direct agricultural policy within their boundaries," and later he added: "Therefore, when it is necessary to resort to a program of production controls — whatever form it may take — Quebec will insist on the need for the provinces' prior approval of all regulations or agreements in this field, and not on mere consultation with them."

In conclusion, Mr. Toupin said that provided the changes it proposes in the mode of application are incorporated in the bill, the Quebec government considers that the composition of a national marketing council in accordance with the bill's terms of reference will be acceptable. As regards the creation of national farm products marketing agencies, he said that in order to be able to function effectively they would have to include representatives of each provincial marketing board for the product concerned.

## Record of Performance Testing Program for Sheep Flocks

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers sheep breeders an ROP flock-testing program for rating or evaluating their breeding rams and ewes and the progeny thereof, so that they will be able to keep for breeding purposes only those animals which are likely to



improve sheep stocks and the profitability of sheep-raising in Quebec.

Any sheep-breeder in Quebec having at least 15 registered ewes all belonging to a single one of the breeds mentioned below is eligible.

The following breeds will be accepted: North Country Cheviot, Leicester, Oxford, Suffolk, Hampshire, and Dorset. Other breeds may be accepted with the committee's approval.

Breeders participating in the flock health control program are also eligible

Undertakings by the breeder include: 1. To enroll all his bearing ewes; 2. Record all the births in his flock; 3. Record all the deaths in his flock; 4. Keep a card-index and a complete register on the flock and have a good weigh-scale; 5. Weigh all lambs at birth; 6. Weigh the fleece of each ewe at their first shearing.

Criteria for rating: Daily gain, fleece weight, type of birth (twins, etc.), conformation.

Flock rating indexes: 1. Lamb index; 2. Ewe index; 3. Ram index.

This policy replaces the "Classification of Purebred Rams" and the "Classification of Purebred Sheep Flocks" and will remain in force until further notice.

#### **Quebec Poultry Meat Producers Now Have Joint Plan**

Quebec's poultry meat producers now have their joint plan, announces Dr. Benoit Lavigne, president of the Quebec Agricultural Marketing Board.

The poultry producers adopted the plan by a majority of 80.7 percent on December 23, 1970 following the counting of votes cast in a postal referendum. Of 1,999 producers, 1,435 votes: 1,146 in favour and 274 opposed. The remaining 15 ballots had to be annulled.

Dr. Lavigne said that implementation of the plan will permit production to be regulated by means of quotas, and allow commercial dealings between producers and buyers (whether they are vertically integrated or not) to be standardized. He also considers that the joint plan will give Quebec, in conjunction with the government of Ontario and the federal government, an opportunity to bring about more stable returns to the producers.

As regards the future of poultry meat marketing in Quebec, Dr. Lavigne showed some optimism, pointing out that, thanks to the advisory committee, the work had already been started, which seemed to augur well for the future. The nine-member committee will enable the various interested sectors to make recommendations to organizations responsible for marketing poultry meat.

#### **Warning to Quebec Pig Breeders about Selling Animals for Export**

The Livestock Improvement and Artificial Insemination division of the department of Agriculture and Colonization issues a warning to pig breeders who are asked to sell animals for export.

Explaining this important matter, Mr. Conrad Bernier, the division's assistant director, pointed out that

foreign buyers now visiting breeders are relying on morphological indications which are not necessarily the best ones for deciding about the health of pigs. In this connection, he also recalls that the department of Agriculture and Colonization now has an assistance policy to help purebred pig breeders and hybridizers get rid of disease.

Under the policy, which is administered by the Veterinary service, purebred pig breeders whose animals are enrolled for ROP and progeny-testing programs receive regular visits from veterinarians to prevent contagious disease in their herds. For purposes of disease control, they are required to have two pigs from each litter slaughtered at market weight. The heads and lungs of these two animals are then examined for signs of atrophic rhinitis and enzootic pneumonia.

The agricultural department considers that commercial hog raisers should support purebred breeders and cross-breeders participating in this program, based as it is on sound scientific principles.

Mr. Bernier emphasizes that the position of the jaws is not enough by itself to decide whether a pig has atrophic rhinitis. Pig raisers should be wary when anyone suggests magic ways of diagnosing the disease. He also stresses that the aim of the department's swine improvement program is to improve the health as well as the hereditary quality of pigs.



bviously pleased with last year's crop, these men examine sugar beets on a Quebec farm.



### Excellent Yield of Sugar Beets

Quebec's 800 sugar beet growers delivered about 177,300 tons of beets to the Quebec Sugar Refinery at Mont St-Hilaire, Rouville county in 1970. As regards volume, this is the best yield since the record crop of 1968 (203,600 tons).

Announcing these figures, Mr. Normand Toupin, minister of Agriculture and Colonization and president of the government-operated beet sugar corporation, said that the good crop in 1970 was partly due to more efficient growing methods and a higher yield per acre (19.66 tons, as compared with 17.04 in 1969). Contributing factors were ideal weather conditions — a very dry summer and a rainy September — and a rational and greater use of fertilizer.

Mr. Toupin pointed out, however, that the quality of the beets left something to be desired. Sugar beets that are dirty and badly topped are harder to keep. The indifferent quality was also blamed for the low sugar yield — 13.74 percent in 1970, compared with 14.26 percent in 1969 and 15.03 percent in 1968. Nevertheless, the 1970 crop is expected to increase the refinery's output over that of 1969 (which yielded 36 million pounds of white sugar, 7,932 tons of molasses, and 9,873 tons of beet pulp). Mr. Toupin also expressed satisfaction at the rise in prices for these products.

Milling of the season's crop at the refinery began on October 5, 1970. The refinery now has 96 permanent employees and engages 270 seasonal workers.

### New Controller Appointed to Quebec Crop Insurance Board

Mr. Normand Toupin, Quebec minister of Agriculture and Colonization, announces the appointment of Mr. Paul-André Fortin as one of the controllers of the Quebec Crop Insurance Board in place of Mr. Roland Bergeron.

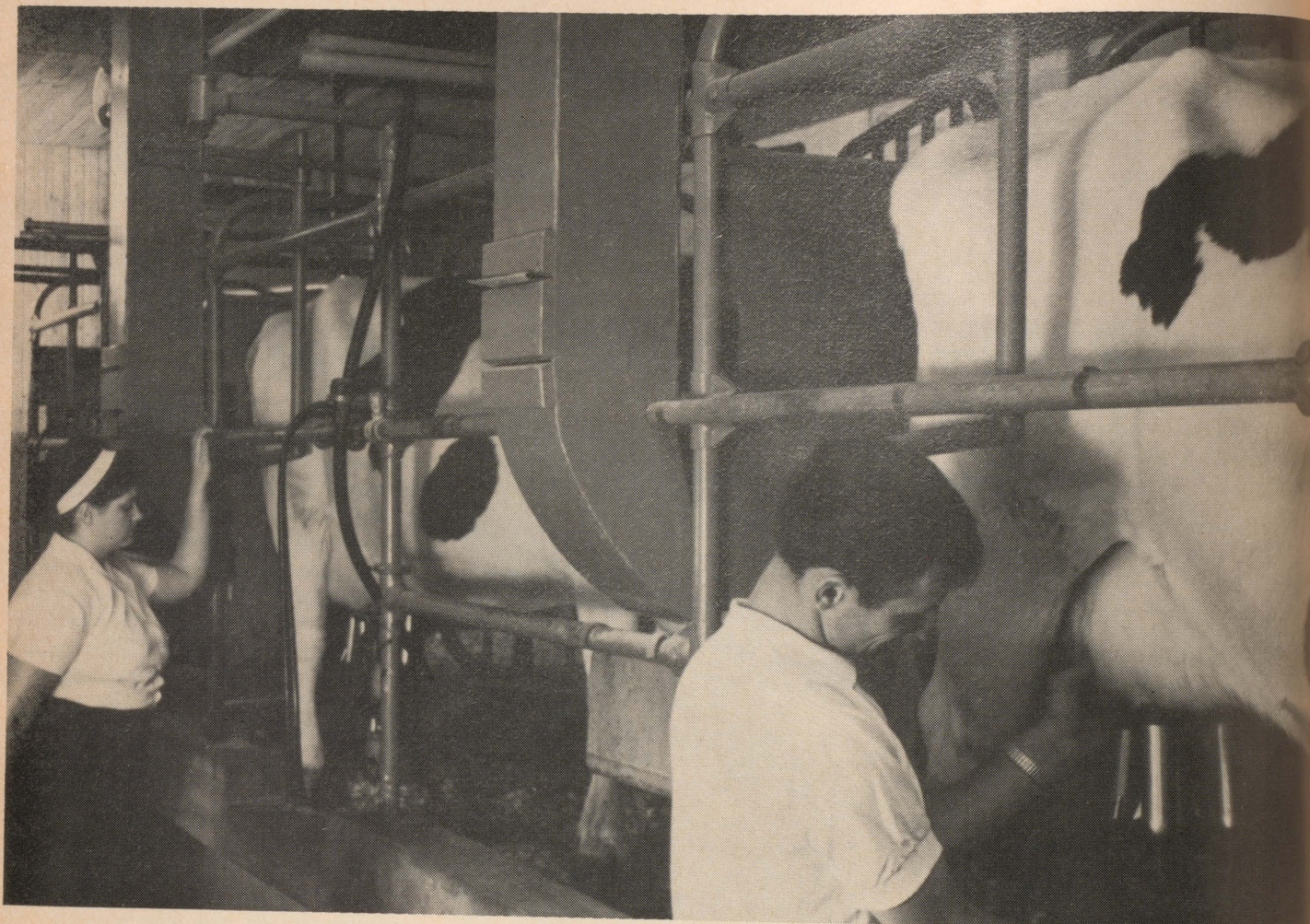
Mr. Fortin was born at Montmorcency on October 13, 1922. He obtained his secondary schooling at the Petit Séminaire de Québec and his university education at the Faculty of Commerce, Laval. He obtained a Master of Commerce degree in 1946.

The new controller has had extensive experience in industry and commerce. He has also a wide knowledge of subjects connected with livestock raising and crops. Before being appointed to his new post, Mr. Fortin was vice-president and general director of the Jos. Fortin et Fils Inc. company, grain brokers. Mr. Fortin has four children.

The Crop Insurance Board is a government body created in June 1967 to offer Quebec farmers adequate protection for their crops against some natural risks, thus providing them with a service which is essential under modern agricultural conditions. The Board is now starting its fourth year of insurance activities.

Besides Mr. Fortin, who was sworn in on January 26, the Board's other controllers are Mr. Roméo Martin (president), Mr. Jean Blanchet (vice-president), Mr. Maurice Massicotte, and Mr. André Bellerose.





Milking time on a farm at Laterrière, in Chicoutimi County.

### **Income of Quebec's Manufacturing Milk Producers Increased by \$6 Million**

Under a new dairy policy agreement between Quebec, Ontario, and the federal government, Quebec's manufacturing milk producers will have their income increased by \$6,200,000 this year, announces Mr. Normand Toupin, Quebec minister of Agriculture and Colonization.

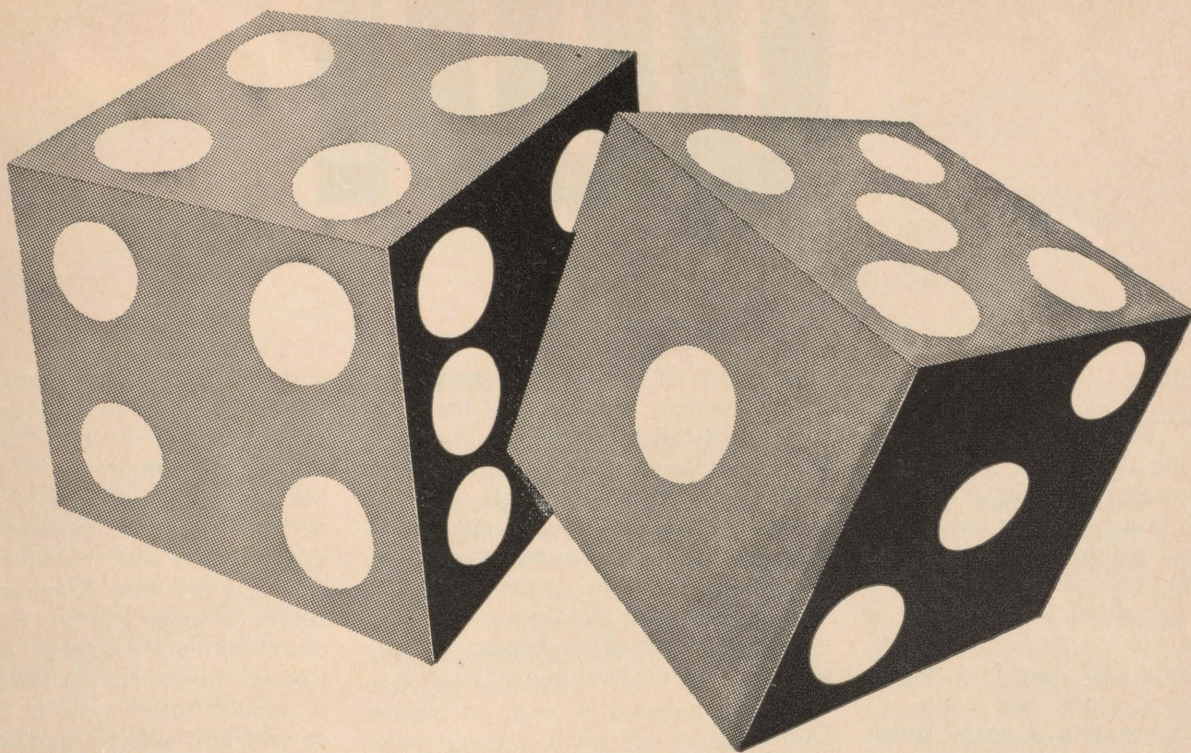
This increase is due to the disappearance of the holdback on subsidy payments which was hitherto used to pay the cost of marketing surpluses. The holdback on the subsidy will be replaced by a deduction from the market price of milk paid to the producer for all milk he ships in excess of his marketing quota. At the same time, Mr. Toupin regretted the fact that the new agreement compels fluid milk producers to help pay for exports of their product.

"Unfortunately, there's another side to every coin," said Mr. Toupin. "Fluid milk producers will be obliged to pay 26 cents for exportation, on every hundredweight of an annual production of about 454,525,000 pounds of milk (or, to put it differently, on 111 percent of their quota sold as class 1 milk) making a total of \$1,200,000."

Stressing the excellent work done so far by all of Quebec's milk producers' associations, Mr. Toupin said that those concerned are continuing their discussions to find compensatory procedures for these fluid milk producers. In conclusion, Mr. Toupin regretted that the agreement had been made so late.

At present, the eligible quotas for Quebec's producers total about 3,900,000,000 pounds for the 1970-1971 year and everything indicates that the production will not exceed that figure. In 1969-1970 Quebec produced 700,000,000 pounds in excess of the total eligible quota.





## THE WEATHER IS LIKE A CAST OF THE DICE!

During six long months, farmers are risking much with their crops.

In fact, each year from April to October, nature's forces constantly imperil the yields of your crops, such as: excessive rain, hail, drought, snow, insects and plant diseases.

Thanks to the QUEBEC CROP INSURANCE, thousands of far-sighted farmers insure their crops to protect their farming operations, their initial investments and indirectly their annual income.

This form of protection costs very little since both the Federal and Provincial Governments each pay half of the assessment of the insured.

***Convert six months of anxiety into six months of security, by insuring your crops with the Quebec Crop Insurance Board.***

### QUEBEC CROP INSURANCE

AR-MJ-No. 1



**QUEBEC CROP INSURANCE BOARD, HÔTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT, QUÉBEC.**

I wish to take advantage of the security offered by the Crop Insurance.  
Please contact me.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



# QWI

## Baldwin-Cartier

West Island: Dorion branch were guests for the December meeting. Members brought gifts for Allencroft, which is a home for emotionally disturbed children. This is West Island's pet project. This branch has provided volunteers three nights a week to help put the children to bed and they find this most rewarding work. Following the business meeting a social time followed. Many lovely prizes were won by some clever members.

## Bonaventure

Black Cape: Roll call was a news event of the past year. Report given on cheer boxes taken to St. Jules Senior Citizens Home. Heard report on the annual Knights of Columbus Ball which this branch catered to. Letters from foster child read. Conveners' items: Read a paper: "Poison from bad pottery." A discussion on how to improve your community. New Richmond West: Exchanged gifts. Gifts given to shut-ins and Christmas box to a needy family. Articles read: "The Christmas Seal Story", and "The Publishing of F.L.Q. book". Book passed around entitled, "Playing with Plastic". Cookbooks distributed. Restigouche: Conveners' Items — Each day has a shining moment; Keep milk quotas in the province; Homemade peanut butter; Recipe for a new year. Donations made to the local cemetery fund and for hot lunches at Matapedia Intermediate School.

## Chateauguay-Huntingdon

Aubrey-Riverfield: The Christmas messages from Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Trudeau were read. A minute of silence was observed

in memory of one of the members of the branch, followed by the reading of "In Memoriam." Three quizzes were enjoyed and a mystery parcel was won by Mrs. R. Templeton. A paper was read by Mrs. Easton on the order of settling a husband's estate. Ormstown: The Convener of Welfare and Health, Mrs. Ethel Anderson, gave a short talk on health.

## Compton

East Angus: Members brought a gift of food for shut-ins. Conveners' items: Agriculture — Miss Colleen Coates awarded the J.W. McConnell scholarship and the Macdonald Medal for highest standing in third year of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. Home Economics — A paper on anti-pollution. Publicity — Canadian Christmas trees. A Christmas tree from Coaticook, Quebec, was erected in front of New York City Hall. The New York parks department said the 62-foot spruce was one of the largest ever erected there. Several tips on Christmas tree safety were given. A singsong and exchange of gifts brought the evening to a close.

## Gatineau

Aylmer: Paid tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. F. Routliffe, a beloved member who had been active in Institute work since the branch was formed. A further memorial to Mrs. Routliffe is being planned. Christmas collection given to "Save the Children Fund." The Central Canada Exhibition list of entries for W.I. classification was received and it was agreed that the branch will again enter an exhibit. Mrs. E. Lusk had a timely

and interesting item entitled "The Real Poor in Canada." Conveners' items: article, "Our Natural Heritage," written by Grant MacEwan, which told of the skill of the totem pole carvers of the West Coast and the outstanding work by the late Kwakiutl Indian carver, Mungo Martin, who was posthumously awarded the Canadian Council medal for his work. A special totem pole is being carved and will be dedicated to his memory and will stand at Albert Bay.

## Missisquoi

Cowansville: Mrs. Henshaw, of the Occupational Training Centre, described the work done with the pupils in that organization. A donation was made to the Regional High School for hot lunches. Fordyce: Mrs. Henshaw also spoke at this meeting about her work in occupational training. A piano was purchased for the use of slow learners in the Regional High School. A contest was held on the history of the W.I. Stanbridge East: A donation of \$25 was voted to the Regional High School for hot lunches. A letter was sent to the Provincial President and the County Presidents re the Q.W.I. paying the Provincial Secretary from the Service Fund. Coloured slides were shown by Mrs. Ruby Moore which included the unveiling of the W.I. Cairn at Dunham in 1964 and other views of local interest. Publicity program included a review of the founding of the W.I., its projects at that time, and the rapid changes in society and life today, which present new challenges.



egantic

verness: Packed and delivered cheer boxes. Sent one dozen soft toys to Butters Home. Voted money to a needy family and also money to a family who had lost building by fire. Gave the oddfellows a donation to help them pay the electricity bill on the hall. near's Mills: Made plans for a Christmas concert. Sent \$10 to Dixville Home. Ordered a pair of Annelette blankets for the Kin-ear's Mills home. Gave a gift to the father of one of our members who is sick. Donated candy for the Christmas concert. Both groups exchanged Christmas gifts and were served refreshments in keeping with the festive season.

ontiac

echgrove: Members, friends and children attended a Christmas party. Port Coulonge: Roll call was name of countries of the world and their capitals. A very interesting discussion followed. Thank-you letters were received from shut-ins. The President read the list of articles for the Fall Fair. It was decided that this branch would exhibit at Shawville Fair. Papers read "A teacher's prayer," "What are the causes of youth's unrest?" "Students' money problems," "Lady Hunting's thanks for the Partridge and the Pear Tree" and "The philosophy of life." These papers were prepared by Mrs. Lloyd Neville and read by different members.

uebec

alcartier: Held a Christmas meeting with party and program and an exchange of gifts. Gifts given to people in hospital. It was agreed that one member a week would pay a short visit to a sick member. Discussed Coates and work.

Richmond

Cleveland: Motto for meeting was doctors urge us to eat less but food prices are taking care of that. Members gave household hints. Appointed Nominations and Program Committees. Gore: Mrs. Marjorie Armstrong, matron of the Wales Home, spoke on the Home and the inmates. A gift was presented to Mrs. Armstrong. Diapers were handed in for the Cecil Butters Home and jams, jellies or pickles for the Wales Home. "The Dixville Home News" was the title of a reading given by Mrs. Inez Fallona. Melbourne Ridge: Motto was close the book of complaints and open the book of praise. Held an auction sale. Conveners' items: Reading was "Give thanks to that treasure — the old dairy cow," "1971 — a search for answers," "A squirt of hair spray will remove ball point pen stains." Thank-you notes were received from the Dixville Home and Douglas Hospital. Twenty boxes of Christmas cookies packed and delivered. Donations made to Quebec Extension Fund and to the U.C.W. Pennies for Friendship collected. Nominations and Program Committees named. Richmond Hill: Letters of thanks received for Christmas cheer boxes. Sending cards to persons sick in hospital, a plant to a neighbour who has been in hospital for some time and cheer boxes to two families who have also been in hospital. Decided to sell afghan. The buying committee to purchase material to finish quilt during the winter. Month's donation — \$4.15. Mrs. F. Wallace brought as a donation a large box of remnants which will be made into quilts and given to the needy. Richmond Young Women: Roll call was a cure for the blues. Contest: Childhood photo of

your husband to be identified. Shipton: Held a discussion on cancer. Suggestions were made as to how help can be obtained. Project: Each member to donate towels, soap, powder and see that they get to the people needing them. This will be an all-out effort in the future. Motto was always do right — it will please some and astonish others. However, maybe some of us have a tendency to fall by the wayside! Spooner Pond: Brought old Christmas cards for Dixville Home therapy. Conveners' items: "The flowers of the months," "Hints on how to use leftover turkey and ham." Made a crib quilt for Dixville Home. Twenty Christmas cheer parcels sent to shut-ins. Pennies for Friendship and tea money collected. A candy, food, and white elephant sale to be held at the Legion Hall. Program committee selected for 1971.

Rouville

Abbotsford: Mrs. Layer gave a lively demonstration on how to dry, dye, and arrange flowers, grasses and leaves, etc., for beautiful bouquets. A letter was read from a lady in Ontario who had purchased a crocheted doily at F.W.I.C. made by Mrs. Vintinner. Sent 34 homemade jars of jelly to Diet Dispensary in Montreal. Remembered eight shut-ins. Donations given to Butters Home, Parkview School and heart fund. A new member from Holland told of Dutch Christmas customs and also gave traditional Christmas recipes. Ladies were urged to attend local council meetings. Another very interesting speaker heard recently was Mrs. S. Wayne, co-ordinator of elementary education in Regional Schools.



## Shefford

Granby Hill: This report covers some of the activities since last October due to the fact that the branch Publicity Convener has been in hospital and a replacement had not been appointed. Projects and activities: Card party held in Parkview Elementary School to raise funds to provide hot lunches for pupils. Donated \$60 to Parkview School and \$10 to the Massey-Vanier School. A pot luck supper was held for members and friends. Welfare and Health Convener read an informative article that suggested more heart-failure deaths can be attributed to use of bread and cereal than cholesterol.

Waterloo-Warden: Articles read on "Cyclone in East Pakistan, a tragic lesson," "Cuba, and its way of life," "Cigarettes — biggest killer since typhoid," "The automobile explosion." New verses of the Ode were sung. Mystery parcels brought in and sold for Pennies for Friendship Fund. Gifts brought in for member of burned-out family. Used stamps turned in for Junior Red Cross. Letter and calendar received from pen pal W.I. group in England.

## Sherbrooke

Ascot: Christmas Carols sung and Christmas story read. Cookies were judged and packaged for shut-ins. Crate of oranges given to Grace Christian Home, gifts brought for shut-ins. Belvidere Heights: Catered to a banquet. Tea money sent to Quebec Extension Fund. Members working at Cancer station. Donated money to Hot Lunch Fund in local school. At the December meeting a musical program was arranged. A granddaughter of one of the

members played her accordion and all joined in singing carols. Money given to Maplemount Children's Home and Retarded Children School toward Christmas party. Jams and jellies given to Grace Christian Home. Brompton Road: A replica of the cup won by Sherbrooke County W.I. was on display. This was won by coming first in Tom-bola Float contest. Two card parties held. Held Community Christmas Tree. Box of oranges sent to Wales Home. Prizes given in arithmetic at Sherbrooke Elementary School. Milby: Two contests held — name the recipe and guess the spices. Sixteen baskets sent to shut-ins and 65 candy bags given out at Community Christmas Tree.



With the death of Mrs. Edith Provis, which occurred in the Sherbrooke Hospital on December 31, the Bury W.I. has lost one of its oldest and most faithful members. She had been a member for 51 years, had served as President of the branch and held the office of Secretary for 14 consecutive years. In recognition of her services, Mrs. Provis was presented a Life Membership at a county meeting held in Cookshire in October, 1946.

She was the first member of the branch to receive this honour. She will be greatly missed, not only in the branch but in the whole community where she lived all her life.

## Stanstead

Stanstead North entertained members of Ayer's Cliff and Beebe branches. Two films were shown: "One Day's Poison," which shows the work of a poison control centre, and "The Great Kitchen Mystery," a film on nutrition. Afterwards a social hour was enjoyed. This branch has placed a book, "A Shopper's View of Canada's Past" — Pages from Eaton's Catalogue 1886-1930, in the Haskell Library in memory of its charter members, whose names are inscribed on the flyleaf. Ayer's Cliff: Held a successful Tupperware party as a money-making project. An interesting variation of Christmas giving was Hatley Centre's roll call to which each member responded with a decorated basket to be filled by the branch with Christmas cheer for shut-ins. All branches sent gifts and/or cards to sick, old, or lonely shut-ins as well as to the needy. All also gave money for Christmas cheer for children at the Maplemount and Dixville Homes. Hatley Centre also collected colouring books for Eskimo children. Meetings featured Christmas readings, carols, and exchange of inexpensive gifts among members. Mrs. E.B. Brown, who spent last Christmas in Australia, spoke at the Ayer's Cliff branch on her experiences in that country where Christmas comes in mid-summer. She illustrated her talk with slides and showed souvenirs.



audreuil

arwood: The Christmas meeting was a pleasant evening of music. The guest, Mrs. Schulemburg, sang and played the guitar. These were spiritual and Christmas songs, much appreciated by all. Members brought gifts of cigarettes, candies and cookies to be distributed at St. Anne's Veterans Hospital.

#### W.I. News

The semi-annual meeting was held at the Y.W.C.A. Montreal, January 29 and 30, 1971, and despite the inclement weather the counties were very well represented. The board members enjoyed a delightful and informative joint meeting with a representation from the Montreal Council of Women on Friday afternoon, at which many issues of concern were discussed and ideas formulated for campaigns in areas where women can make their voice heard.

#### THE F.W.I.C. Convention

Report on F.W.I.C. membership was given. In 1968, there were 50,378 members, in 1969, 53,378 and in 1970, 57,146. This makes a total for three years of 176,902. At 10 cents per member for three years, the total contribution should be \$17,690. The total actually received was \$13,864.11.

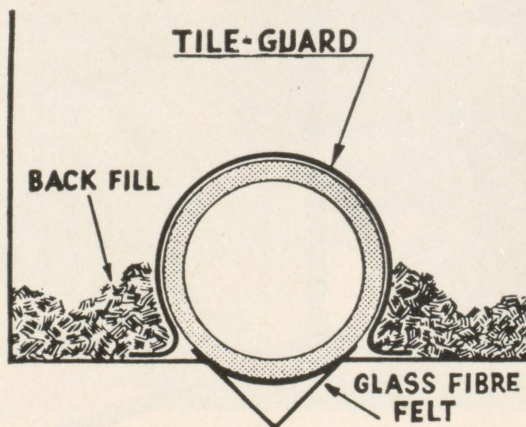
Following is a breakdown of membership by province: British Columbia has 3,695 members; Alberta has a total of 214 branches

with a membership of 3,000. The number of branches is down but membership seems to be holding its own. There are 22 Girls Clubs with over 400 members; Saskatchewan has 209 clubs for a total membership of 3,160; Manitoba has 156 branches with 2,862 members, 45 percent of whom are farm women; Ontario's membership is 30,925 with 1,310 branches; Quebec has 92 branches with a total membership of 2,000; New

Brunswick's average for the triennium is 270 branches with membership of 3,890; Nova Scotia has 182 branches with a membership of 2,827; Prince Edward Island's membership numbers 2,880 in 235 branches; Newfoundland and Labrador had 489 members in 27 branches at the beginning of the triennium. At its close, this year, there are 51 branches with a total membership of 1,186.

## NOW ... Prevent FARM DRAINAGE TILE CLOGGING With "Tile Guard" and "Glass Fibre Felt"

"Tile Guard" Drainage Tile Cover is a web-like mat composed of inert glass fibres made of materials specifically compounded to withstand underground alkalis and acids. It is virtually ageless, and effectively retards the passage of soil particles into the tile.



Permits use of smaller tile. Why use 6" when 4" will do with Tile Guard and

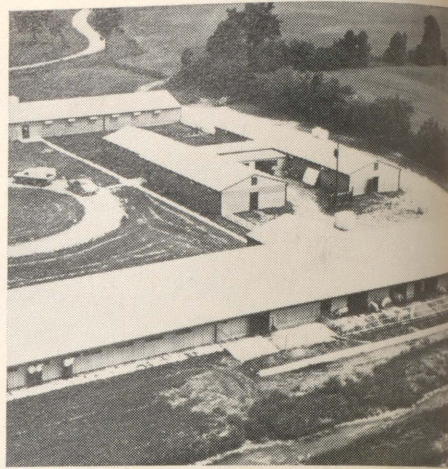
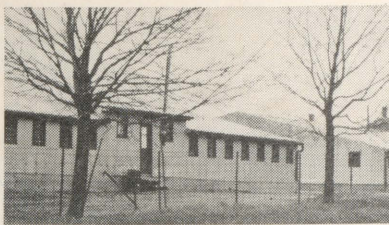
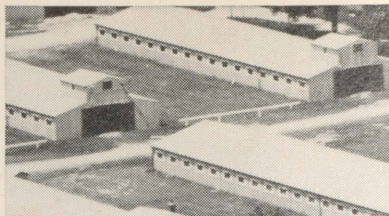
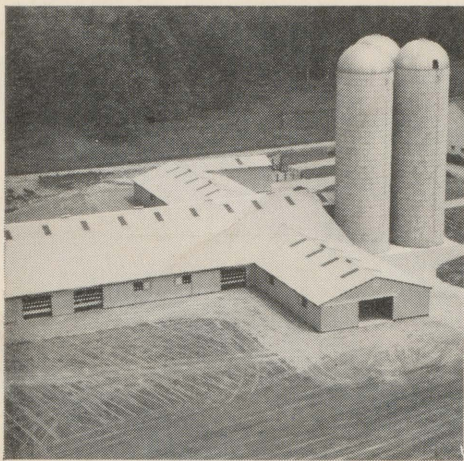
GLASS FIBRE FELT  
For Under Support  
and Protection  
in Unstable  
Soils

MR. FARMER: Discuss your problem with The County Agricultural Representative or Extension Specialist. For complete information at no obligation write or telephone collect to:

## GLOBE GLASS SATURATORS LIMITED

Manufacturers of Glass Fibre Roofing Products and Tile Guard  
P. O. BOX 190 PETROLIA, ONTARIO DIAL 882-2300  
or Request Material from Your Drainage Contractor.

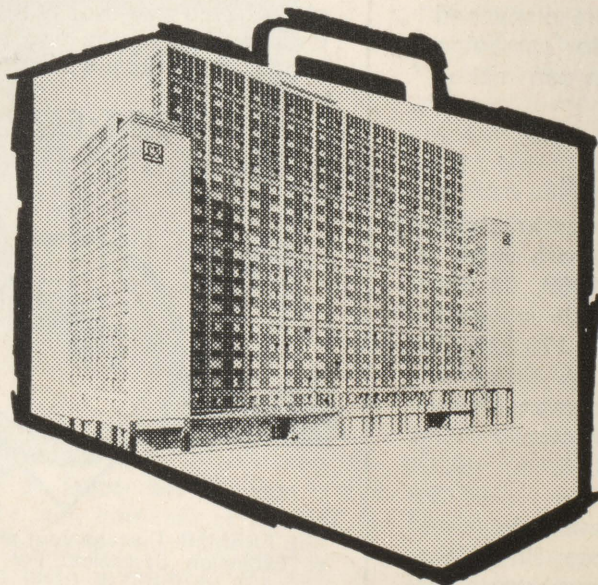




**SIGN OF PROGRESS IN THE SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF FEED**

## to a traveller...

it's the Lord Simcoe  
... a friendly wel-  
come ... superb  
service ... fine  
lounges and restau-  
rants ... all at  
sensible prices ...  
and for convenience  
the subway is right  
at the door ... in the  
heart of downtown  
Toronto. Next time  
you visit Toronto,  
enjoy it more than  
ever ... stay at the  
Lord Simcoe.



**it's the**



*Lord Simcoe Hotel*

University and King Streets, Tel. 362-1848